Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

CITY OF WASHINGTON. JUNE 24, 1854.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent

GEORGE W. MEARSON IS our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisemen in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of the owners of the private armed brig General Armstrong-which was rejected-was debated till the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives were engaged, exclusively, in the consideration of private bills.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

The Union of yesterday contains an article on the necessity of sustaining the democratic organization, a necessity which, judging from the tone, rather than the expression of its sentiments, it would urge even at the sacrifice of the principles of the party. This organization must be sustained, not alone in virtue of the principles which it was formed to advocate and promulge, but because the President is "for the time being the head of the democratic party;" and of consequence any expression of dissatisfaction at the course of his administration is a blow aimed "at the party of which he is the head." In other words, the President who has been elevated to power by a party, must receive the unqualified support of that party, whether he represents their principles or not. Such is the proposition which lurks, though not clearly expressed, in the article of the Union

Such a principle, if once established, would be a death blow to the republican party, and would result in the success of centralism. We yield to no man and to no paper in the strength of our allegiance and the sincerity of our devotion to the democratic party. But that allegiance and that devotion are derived from the principles upon which the party has been founded, and from the efficient means which organization presents to carry those principles into practice. For no light and trivial cause would we seek to disorganize that party. For nothing less than a violation of its political system would we oppose the administration of its choice. So far, we endorse cordially the sentiments of the Union. If, therefore, in the dispensation of his patronage, the President should make an appointment which we did not personally approve, or should refuse an application which we desired him to grant, we would willingly forego our personal predilections, for the support of his administration. But if in an appointment, a principle is involved, and the President should sacrifice that principle for any cause, then would we feel, not only justified, but impelled to censure his course.

The federal government is strong enough without any adventitious aids to bolster it up in the administration of misdirected power. It can only fulfil the design for which it its complicated organism are allowed freely to work. When all the elements of the system act mutually upon each other, affected, but not controlled by the co-ordinate powers of the government, then alone can the resultant be the success and prosperity of our institutions. But when these co-ordinate branches are made to subserve a powerful and controlling executive, when they contribute to, and uphold aggressions upon principle, which may be made by the executive, then does the federal system not only squint at monarchy, but it becomes an absolute centralized despotism.

Where, indeed, is the real difference between the policy prescribed by the Union, and a military dictatorship? If a President is to be placed beyond the opposition, or even remonstrance of the controlling party in the country. may he not, while looking from his high office upon the trembling, awe-struck, and subservient masses below him, well exclaim, in the language of the great Louis, "L'etat ! c'est moi." The great principle of monarchy, that the king can do no wrong, is at once established. Strengthened in power and sustained in aggression it would soon be followed up by the rule of a perpetual dictator.

Apply the principle to practice. Suppose an administration should err, shall no one dare to correct it? Suppose an administration should become corrupt, is there no power to purify it? Is the mammoth party which elevated this central idol, and clothed it with the regalia of office to bow down in awe and meek submission to its own creation? It is but the absurd principle of the heathen to make a god, and then to worship the work of their own bands.

The result of this tame subjection to any Executive would be to enhance its power, and to increase its corruption, until its will would be come a law, and its nod would, indeed, be "the seal of fate, the sanction of a god." The pope is not held more infallible in the see of Rome, than the President would be in this degenerate republic. The man who had the independence and Democratic State Convention, recently asto remonstrate, would be forever proscibed. sembled, was the following: The statesman who looked back with honest longing to the pure principles of his faith. reckless enough to lift its hand in support of the Constitution, would be held up as an exampolitical, civil, or religious liberty. ple of treason and infamy.

If parties were more equally divided, and could thus serve as mutual checks to the growing power of each other, there would be less danger in the assertion of the principle democratic party, and with the large access so enduring, and so respectable, as that of the portance to check the tendency which power always has to centralize itself. The Constitution has wisely provided those checks, which of the government. We would not rob the

Is not such the inevitable effect of the principle? In order to preserve the "rigid discip- cordance with the Constitution. line," of which the Union speaks with so much loyalty, no democrat should "give utterance to a word of complaint or censure," in rélation "to the dispensation of the public patronage." members of the party to bow with humility, and the democratic senator who opposes the dispensation by the President of the public patronage, is grossly wanting in his allegiance to the organization, of which he should be a meek and loval member. We assert that it is the same principle-for if the humblest member of the party—the humblest press which advocates its principles is forbidden to "give utterance to a word of complaint" of the course of the Executive, then the democratic senator, who highest honors, would be faithless were he to resist the rigid military discipline required by the Union at the hands of every democrat. The whole appointing power would then be vested in the President, and the "advice and consent" form-a servile record of his will. -

We repeat, in conclusion, that trivial causes should not induce an open opposition to an adorganization, we would exhaust every means at our command to prevent open hostility-we would urge, we would persuade, we would entreat. But if still unable to secure a fair ad-

THE WHIG CONVENTION OF NEW

The whigs of the north are beginning to execute the designs which we have heretofore attributed to them. They are preparing to unite with the abolitionists and form a sectional organization which shall follow the flag of antislavery agitation. On the 20th of this month the whigs of New Hampshire held a State convention at Concord and adopted a series of resolutions as the platform on which they mean to stand. Those resolutions do not even allude to the principles of federal or State policy which the whig party or which the whigs of New Hampshire have hitherto advocated. They relate to the Nebraska bill alone and urge its repeal as the test measure.

The New Hampshire whigs have thus fornally abandoned their old organization and entered into a public alliance with the abolitionists. Discarding all old issues as unwor thy even of mention, they have offered their alliance to all those who will unite with them to restore the Missouri compromise, prevent the acquisition of slave territory, and resist the admission of States which may be formed of territory to which that restriction applied. unless slavery shall be forever excluded there from. Having announced their platform, de nounced non-intervention, and resolved that the fugitive slave law should be so modified as to provide the writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury, the New Hampshire whigs close up their series of resolves by inviting the co-operation of all those who agree with them in their was created when the checks and balances of its complicated organism are allowed freely to reedom," and their confidence to all weak enough to confide in them.

This, we believe, is the first open and public abandonment of the principles of the whig party for an open and public alliance and fusion with abolition on purely anti-slavery ground. Principles of constitutional construction, questions affecting agriculture, commerce. manufactures, labor, capital, finances, all are discarded for a new basis of party action-for new platform supported only by an antislavery sentiment. The doors are thrown foment sectional strife, and to enlist in a crusade against the institutions of the southern that it would manifest itself at an earlier pethe northern whigs have been plain to unprewhenever he looks towards the north.

We do not deprecate the movement which is being made by northern whigs, as indicated vention. We regret that there are selfish, mischievous, fanatical men led by sectional ideas in any portion of the Union. But as there are that has been done." such, we are glad to see them unmasked and forced to abandon the bushes and swamps, and patriotism of the people can reach and destroy expressed: them. We always thought that the repeal of the Missouri restriction would have that effect, and we are happy to know that we judged rightly. Soon the sectional men will be fully organized, and then they will be speedily de-

SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

" Resolved, That the democracy of Indiana still adhering to the Constitution of the confedwould sink into obscurity. The press that was eracy, openly and avowedly condemn any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to disrobe any citizen, native or adopted, of his

Fixed principles in religion, morals, and politics, are the only means of ensuring respectability and efficiency. Every great political party, in order to last, to gain support and merit confidence, must have a chart of estabwhich lurks in the article of the Union. But lished and known principles. Surely no party with the present prodigious growth of the can construct a creed on any basis so firm, sions which sectional fanaticism will soon drive Constitution of the country. It is the boast of into its organization, it is of the greatest im- the democratic party, that they stand upon the Constitution. They are not made up of men superintendent of the coast survey, showing who come together by chance and form leagues the progress of the survey during the year for an occasion. They are not banded together may easily be imposed by the different branches in a temporary alliance to accomplish one ob- the high attainments, and "masterly report" of ject and then fall to pieces. The democracy Professor Bache. We know of no one in the Executive of any of its legitimate power. We is composed of men who are bound together scientific world, who from his exalted qualificawould uphold it in its exercise; but we would by like sympathies and the same earnest and tions, and indefatigable energy is so capable

mitted must have fixed and permanent princi- try in whose service they are engaged. ples-and that those principles must be in ac-

The Indiana democratic convention manifested, in the adoption of the above resolution, correct and true appreciation of the mission, the duties, and the objects of the democratic To every edict of the President it becomes the party, and it very properly condemned any secret political organization. We hope that the same condemnation will be pronounced on them by democratic conventions in every State. Quacks in politics are like quacks in medicine, they make one principle universal as a emedy. They regard it as a king-cure-all. The regular statesman, like the regular physician, wisely refuses to conform himself to any one principle. His mind is more comprehensive. He makes use of all in their season Nor does he, like the quack, make a secret and owes the same allegiance to his party, and a mystery of his prescriptions. He is neither even greater allegiance as the recipient of its afraid nor ashamed to proclaim them to the world.

The creed of the democratic party has been the work of years. The principles embodied in it have been subjected to the scrutinizing examination of the wisest and most patriotic men of a subservient Senate, become a mere useless of the nation, and have received their unqualified sanction. That creed was not made for one day or for one year-it was not made for ne purpose or another purpose-it was made ministration. To preserve the integrity of party for all time, and for all the great purposes of

It is in vain, then, for any secret organization o raise its puny arm against it. We say against it-for no secret political society would or could ministration of the principles which we advo aid the democratic party. All such societies cate, we would be recreant to our faith, and must from their nature be hostile to it. They false to our party, did we withhold our censure. are secret, it is open; they look to one idea, it looks to all the ends of government; they spring from an ephemeral caprice, it rests upon he Constitution; they look to sections, or classes, it looks to the whole country; they spring from heresies and schisms, it from the pure doctrines taught by the fathers of the republic; they are illigitimate, it is legitimate; they are noved by every wind of doctrine, it pursues the ven tenor of its way, unaffected by passion, rejudice, caprice, or change.

It would be just as sensible and just as pro er to have a secret, unpublished, unknown Contitution, as to have a secret, unpublished, un nown political creed. A political organization worthless, and must be corrupt unless based on the Constitution. If such be its basis, those who belong to it need not, and will not, be ashamed to proclaim the principles that constitute its creed.

Secrecy always suggests suspicion, and mysery always excites distrust. Then it is fit and rightthat the democratic party should denounce all secret political societies. The truth is, that they have but one object, and that is by underhand means, to break down that party. They are the old enemy, that after each defeat, comes in a new disguise. They are quite as venomous, but not so honest, as the rattle snake. They do not shake their rattle, to give warning of their presence-but the very instincts of democracy detect that presence, as some of those valuable stones that we read of, detect poisons.

True democracy abhors secrecy, just as naure abhors a vacuum, as candor abhors deception, as virtue abhors vice. The pathway of democracy is clear. The open light of honest day shines upon it. The pathway of these secret organizations is dark and unlighted. It is where they will tread. They merit and should receive condémnation.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains some comments on the address of the congressional opponents of the Nebraska and From the Intelligencer's article we make the following extract:

"The address itself embraces a strong state ment of the case, as made by its authors. As open. All political opinions are admitted, and a composition it is able, and in its terms calm the only qualifications required is a promise to forment sectional strife and to enlist in a content section in the section of the section in the s form and to announce, as they have done; but whether it is expedient at the present moment, States. This movement does not surprise us. if at any time, to make that issue a test at the Indeed, we foresaw and predicted it, expecting of the States of the Union, is what we are not riod. The whigs of the south ought to have of agitation—sick and tired of seeing the ener prepared to yield our assent to. We are weary severed their connexion with the whigs of the gies of the representatives of the people wasted north long ago, for the abolition tendencies of in conflicts, the protraction of which, at one and the other end of the Union, might eventu judiced eyes for many years. Now no man final dissolution. We do not propose, upon a can fail to see them, prominent and apparent, question thus suddenly opened upon us, to dogate in that most awful of all catastrophes, its natize, or even to enter into an argument, until we are obliged to do so. There is only one idea which we will now throw out, it having forced itself upon our minds; and that is, the by the proceedings of the New Hampshire con- doubt whether entire success, if that were attainable, in the proposed restoration of the 'Missouri compromise,' would afford any remedy for the evils complained of, or for the mischief

The Intelligencer also copies, with commen

'We carnestly and to the best of our ability pposed the Nebraska measure so long as op-osition was of any avail; but, now that it has assed, we do not feel disposed nor called upon by any sense of duty to enter upon a crusade against the south, or engage in violent decla matory agitation of the subject. No possible practical good, that we can see, will come of so doing, while it would tend to the injury Among the resolutions adopted by the Indi. of other important interests that require attention.

The article of the Intelligencer, coupled with its commendatory notice of the above extract, leads us to hope that it has determined not to aid in prolonging the slavery agitation, which it has so much deprecated. This course would be much more in unison with the high character of the Intelligencer, than the unwise and incendiary course which was first indicated by the Tribune, and then approved by many of those more respectable presses and politicians that opposed the passage of the Nebraska bill. The cry of repeal will be the death knell of all who join in it.

THE COAST SURVEY.

We extract from the National Intelligences the following notice of the annual report of the 1852. It contains a just and happy tribute to would uphold it in its exercise; but we would denounce a principle which would be the insiduous means of depriving the other co-ordinate elements of our system of the proper expolicy, both foreign and domestic, and that the liss superintendence is also entitled to the fundamental principles of this gov-

highest praise, and to the gratitude of the coun-

"The more we look into these annual reports the more are we astonished at the immensity of labor performed by this eminently utilita rian corps, under the able superintendency of Professor A. D. Bache. The volume now given to the public embraces no less than thirty-six charts, or sketches of survey, extending from the east of Portland in Maine, to the Columbia river, in the Oregon Territory. Many of the maps are nearly three feet by two in size, and exhibit a minuteness of survey truly astonish-ing. It would seem as if almost every square foot of the bays, inlets, rivers, harbors, and sea-coast, from the eastern to the western extremity of this vast continent, had been subected to actual measurement, and the various epths of water in each accurately marked.
"What adds greatly to the value of the work

is, that every portion of it is executed—the copper plates prepared, the etching done, and office, under the immediate eye of the super intendent. The work thus goes forth to the world as a contribution to science, not only highly honorable to the meritorious officers employed in the survey, but reflecting great credit upon the government of the United States for its liberality. There were at the date of the report (February, 1853) seventy-three officers engaged in this scientific work—fifty-nine of the navy and fourteen of the army. The appropriations for this object for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June amounted to \$366, 000, and the same sum was required for the fiscal year now near its close.

"Professor Bache characterizes the service as one of more than ordinary exposure;' and indeed, must appear manif flect that it embraces both field and hydro graphic work, requiring those engaged in i cometimes to wade through morasses and stagnant marshes where they must inhale at every breath the pregnant seeds of disease. He speaks in the highest terms of the science, zeal, and industry of all his assistants, and shows an honest impartiality in signalizing the merits o those officers of the topographical engineers who have been lent to him from the army. His report is a masterly performance, which will no fail to add to the high rank he already holds among men of science abroad and at home."

"INSPECTOR."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer under the caption Will slavery go into Kansas"-thus specu lates on the subject :

"At the north powerful associations have been formed under the title of emigrant aid societies, the object of which is to settle the new territories in a manner which shall counteract the violation of the Missouri compact. and by filling them up with a free population ensure their organization as free States, in con formity with the solenin treaty of 1820, be

tween the north and south. "A co-operative union has been formed by nembers of Congress and others to promote the objects of these associations. The move ment is now secret. The constitution has been published. It has been signed by from thirty to fifty members of Congress, and by many other persons. The signers generally subscribe fifty dollars towards a fund for equipping and forwarding emigrants to the distant regions lately covered by the Missouri compromise This organization has been falsely new party," and it has been said that the objects of the organization are secret, and there ore liable to just suspicion. This is a misrepresentation. The society, if it may be called such, is a new league to enforce an old com pact-a compact none the less binding on all pecause repudiated by one of the parties to it

"It is not certain that the movement will be altogther peaceful. In fact, it is probable that meeting of two distinct classes of population in Kansas, the first destination of all the contemplated expeditions and the clashing of hostile sentiments, will lead to violent collisions-perhaps to bloody and protracted feuds. full of pit-falls and of snares. Men know not less ready to prepare for taking possession of the new territories, with their slaves, than their northern rivals have been to establish in them their own ideas and institutions. Ex cited public meetings have been held at Boonville, Independence, and in all the chief placer in Missouri, along the Kansas frontier, at which resolutions have been adopted in favor of the immediate formation of slave-holding commu-Kansas bill to the people of the United States. nities in both territories, and recommending companies to be organized, well armed, and fully prepared to defend their slave property, wherever it may be carried. The northern companies will also be well armed, and it would not be surprising if, during the ensuing fifteen or twenty years, Kansas should be the theatre of exactly such scenes as occurred between the French and English in Onio in the attempted joint occupation, previous to the war of 1754. and between the Spaniards and French in

Florida in the early history of the peninsula Kansas may be the Flanders of the continent. "But it is obvious that the southern emigrants will have advantages that will render the ontest entirely unequal. They are now upon the very borders of the disputed territory. They can move in and occupy the most valuable lo cations before settlers from more distant sections can reach the country. They are frontiersmen, and adapted to all the exigencies of pioneer life. They have been habituated to he use of arms all their lives; and more than all, they will be united by that sentiment of common attachment to a peculiar institution and a material interest, which will give una-nimity and vigor to all their efforts for its pro-

"I know by experience, that slave labor is valuable in any new country, and it is generally popular among settlers whether from the north or south. It mitigates the severity of forced to abandon the bushes and swamps, and take to the open field, where the honesty and dation, an article from the Buffalo Commercial those labors necessary for clearing up the countake to the open field, where the honesty and Advertiser, in which the following sentiment is For these reasons, I have no doubt at all that a large majority of the first settlers in Kansas will be from slaveholding States, and that it will be a slave territory, and will be admitted as a slave State. It is possible that slavery may dwindle in Kansas, after the first excite ment, which will cause a rapid influx of slaves into that region, shall have passed, but I do not consider that probable.'

> Meeting at Tammany Hall-Important Proceedings-Recalitulation of the Know

The democratic republican general com-The democratic republican general com-nities last night held a special meeting at the pains and expense of hiding the unsightly Tammany Hall. Lorenzo B. Shepard filled the chair, and Messrs. Haswell and Andrus acted as secretaries. Resolutions were introduced utterly repudiating, on the part of the committee, any connection with the known Tammany Hall. Lorenzo B. Shepard filled committee, any connection with the knownothings, as may be seen by the following

REPORT. At a special meeting of the democratic rapub lican general energing of the democratic rapub-lican general committee, held at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, 21st instant, the follow-ing preamble and resolutions, offered by A. Reed, esq., of the Tenth ward, were unanimously

adopted:
Whereas, the Constitution of the United States Whereas, the Constitution of the United States declares "that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States;" And whereas, if there can be no exclusion from office in constquence of a man's religious tenets, it is self-evident there can be no restriction of the right of suffrage growing out of that cause; And whereas, the greatness and glory of this republic has been materially advanced by the industry, energy, and patriotism of a large portion of its citizens of loreign birth; And whereas, it is anti-republican; and anti-democratic, and anti-Christian to proscribe any man or sect of men because differing with us in religious

ernment, and in favor of preserving all the rights ad guarantees of the Constitution, we utterly re-udiate any attempts to proscribe any of our fel-ow-citizens, whether native or foreign, on account

f the religious beliefs they may entertain.

Resolved, That the basis upon which rests the this nation is that feature of the Constitution, and the time-honored policy of the government, which tolerates all political and religious opinions, permitting every man to worship God in his own mode, and hold such political doctrines as he may deem for the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That, while we allow the largest liberty of public speech, and go for the utmost extent of public discussion of all religious and political theories, yet we are opposed to riot and all incitements fo undue popular commotion which tend to

theories, yet we are opposed to not and an incite-ments to undue popular commotion which tend to breaches of the peace, and, on the Sabbath, to the desecration of that holy day.

Resolved, That it is the glory and the pride of old Tammany Hall that she has never, at any period of her history, avowed aught but truly republican dectrines, or been tinctured with any epublican doctrines, or been tinctured with any out sound democratic tenets; she goes now, as always, for that unbounded philanthropy which tolerates the largest liberty consistent with good order and in conformity to the laws, proscribing no man for opinion sake, discriminating neither for nor against any on account of birth or religion. but opening the door wide to the oppressed of all climes, and to the downtrodden of all monar-

chies.

Kesolved. That the proceedings be published in the New York Herald, Sun, Evening Post, Washington Union, and Albany Allas.
LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Chairman.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Secretaries.

VERMONT DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-

The Democratic State Convention of Ver nont met at Montpelier on the 21st instant. Erasmus Plympton, of Wardsboro', presided. Governor Robinson and Lieutenant Governor Kidda both declined a renomination.

Merritt Clark, of Poultney, was nominated for governor, and William Mattocks, of Beacham, for lieutenant-governor.

Resolutions were passed, complimenting the administration of Franklin Pierce in strong terms, but declaring the support of or opposition to the Nebraska bill should not be considered a test of party faith. The following resolution is supposed to refer to the know-noth-

Resolved, That the democracy of Vermon elieving that our free Constitution sanctions no proscription on account of birth, openly and em-phatically condemn any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to deprive any citi-zen, native or adopted, of his civil, political, or religious liberty."

The convention was quite fully attended, and he members claim for it a good degree of harmony.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

DR. RAFFLES IN DIFFICULTY.-The Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, one of a party travelling in Italy, was recently arrested there for wearing white hat, and having in his desk a pen-wiper which assumed the shape and color of a cockade His books and papers were all seized and submitted to examination; but, after three days' de tention, he was liberated, and his papers restored, upon the payment of the expenses of his imprisonment, and the keep and charges of his military

INTERNATIONAL CIVILITIES .- Under this heading the Montreal Pilot says: We understand that the Bininger Guard of New York proposes to pay a visit to Montreal, in

the month of August, and that the government had given permission to the company, which is one of the finest of the militia corps of the States, to pass the frontier with their baggage and accourements free. The Guard will be accompanied by a military band of twenty-five musicians. It forms a full company of about 100 men, and will are empowered with the necessary discretion to Mexico, for the purpose of negotiating for, and

THE recently printed report of the secretary of the State of Connecticut, exhibits the following statistics with regard to births, marriages and deaths in that commonwealth:

Births in the State during the year ending Decemter 31, 1853, 8,302; males 4,175, females 3,901 remainder not stated. Marriages 3,136, deaths 5,596; males 2,707, females 2,038; not known 251. The decrease of births since 1851 is 60; the increase of marriages 141; the increase of deaths

A BRITISH parliamentary return shows that from the year 1846 to 1853, both inclusive, there were expended in criminal prosecutions in England alone the sum of one million two hundred and one thousand, six hundred and forty-one

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—The wife of A. W. Richardson, of North Adams, Massachusetts, died in that village on Thursday, the 15th instant, while under the influence of chloroform, administered for the purpose of removing teeth.

A DEADLY REPTILE .- In Cincinnati, a few days since, a living scorpion was found in a piece of logwood, which came up on the steamer Tweed. It was in a partially torpid state, but when warmed before the furnace doors, it would strike wickedly at any object which was presented.

A PEDANTIC TIPLER.—" Landlord," said a certain speedy pedagogue, somewhat given to strong libations, "I would like a quantum of spirits, modicum of molasses in conjunction with a little water; but deal largely with the spirits, thou man

CANDIDATES IN THE 12TH DISTRICT.—Charles S CANDIDATES IN THE 12TH DISTRICT.—Charles S. Lewis, esq., Hon. David McComas, D. B. Neal, and J. J. Jackson, jr., are spoken of as candidates in the 12th congressional district, Virginia, made vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. Snodgrass.

AT JACKSON, MISS., on the 1st inst., they had ripe pears and apples, considerably in advance of New Orleans.

Communicated.

For the Washington Sentinel. To Major B. B. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings.

SIR: Like your predecessor, I observed that back into their faces the suffocating heat of vertical sun when they can find a carpet of grass to tread upon.

Now, if this burning walk can be converted

into a cool, pleasant, and shady one, why should it not be done? It can be rendered pleasant and agreeable by a very little expense and trouble; namely, by erecting an awning over it from the entrance into the grounds to the steps which go up the terraces. Thus shaded and rendered cool, no one would leave it to walk in the sun upon the grass, and the unsightly sheep-paths would disappear. Then why not try it? DOWNING.

DROSPERI'S CORNET BAND,-The Band is suitable for any and all purposes, and warranted to give satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to engage them, either as Brass, Reed, or Cotillion. From one to any number of Musicians can be

had, at the shortest notice, by applying at
HILBUS & HITZ'S Music Depot,
Or J. F. PROSPERI, Leader,
At the Band room, New Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Garrison st., Navy Yard.
June 3—3t

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The News by the Canada—Slow Progress of the War—Nopier and Dundas at a dead halt—German Diplomacy—Peace Prospects—The Markets—British Ministry—Cuba—Curious Melange of New York Politics—Another probable Democratic Defeat in November, 8c.

New York, June 22, 1854. The European war, "like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along." The news by the Canada is unimportant in a military view, save in the movement of 70,000 Anglo-French troops to the relief of the fortress of Silistria. on the Danube. Perhaps they may get there in time, perhaps just in time to be too late. In the latter case, they will probably find the to some other position of the Turks higher up the river. At all events, we expect soon to hear of bloody work on the Danube.

Napier in the Baltic, and Dundas in the Black sea, have their hands full. The former hesitates attacking those terrible posts of Helsingfors and Cronstadt; and the latter "bold admiral" contents himself with occasionally looking in at the bristling Russian battlements and loop holes which surround the snug little bay of Sebastopol. But, until either Napier or Dundas strikes a decisive blow, nothing is done, and nothing can be done to persuade the czar of the invincible strength of his enemies. He may laugh at them while his outposts are the Baltic in a very domineering and bragging sort of style. Perhaps he may come out yet with a large flea in his ear. "Brag is a good dog; but hold-fast is a better." It is said that the machinery of those steam vessels of war can't stand the concussion of their own broad sides. If such is the case, no wonder the old man Napier is so very cautious in his movements. This report, however, is refuted by

the bombardment of Odessa. The diplomacy by the German States is be coming more perplexing than ever; but still it is evident they are working, first, for their own internal security; secondly, for peace, as the only safe exterior policy for themselves. Their road companies, to which had been granted at first object is an alliance offensive and defen. first object is an alliance, offensive and defensive, among each other for any contingency; and their second, the exertion, by their influ. ence, between Russia and her enemies for a peaceable adjustment of their quarrel. The job is a nice one, and full of embarrassments;

Mr. Walker and his associates would obtain but they will carry it through, if France and from the Mexican government this valuable England let them alone.

in this matter may yet be developed to the astonishment of our government. There is no Texas railroad stock before referred to, in case safety in delaying the settlement of this Cuba only that he should have paid the same, or, in question beyond the present golden opportu-this company, at their option, and not Mr. nity. There may be peace in Europe; and Walker's, up to the first of January, 1855.

On the 15th of December last this proposiclosure to all proceedings contemplating the peaceable acquisition of "the ever-faithful tive committee of this company. We would peaceable acquisition of the ever-faithful island." Yet I, for one, have some faith in Soule; and believe that, if left undisturbed by extra advisers, he will make a good and satistic states and the company. We would here remark first, the suppression of the material fact, that Mr. Walker and his associates had already, as early as March, 1853, advanced six thousand five hundred dollars in cash, as factory report of his mission. In the meantime, we take it here, for granted, that Mr. charter and grant of the land from mexico; they had also incurred other liabilities by the aid, incidentally, as the case may demand, the negotiations of our minister at Madrid. Touching the Cuba question, however, our European advices are vague and indefinite. They leave us, in fact, the widest possible margin for unsatisfactory speculation and conjecture. Perhaps it will come out sraight by-and-by. But we can hardly believe that the government of Spain has been waiting for the recovery of the

Marquis de Turgot's wounded leg. Breadstuffs dull; which signifies that prices are still downward. Cotton up a little, with an upward tendency. Very good. Better, upon the whole, pay half a dollar for the cotton necessary for a shirt, than a shilling for a loaf of bread. The best equilibrium is that which is founded upon cheap subsistence. Excessive prices for provisions create all sorts of disturbances in the financial and business concerns of the world; and, if long continued, invariably result in revolutions or financial explosions. Such are the results of a state of war upon a large scale. Hence, we are disposed to cherish very little regret (apart from Cuba) for the prospects of peace, which still mark the diplomacy of central Europe, and the military caution of the western powers.

This is about the sum and substance of the news by the Canada.

The political movements in this city for the next November election are mysterious and past finding out. As the cant phrase of the day goes, "the know-nothings" are around, and their policy as thus far disclosed is to make up all. At present we have the following distinct

or incipient political organizations in this city: 1. The democratic hard-shells.

2. The democratic soft-shells.

3. The anti-Nebraska freesoil whigs. 4. The Maine law party.

5. The lager beer party.

6. The know-nothings. I am sorry to confess that the prospects of a

fusion between the two branches ef the democracy are still very slim. Should they fail to unite by November, the whigs, under the control of the Seward interest will undoubtedly carry the State as they did last year, with the addition, perhaps, of a clean sweep of the congressmen. It is not likely that the whigs will form an open coalition with the know-nothings; but it is very likely, indeed, that they will rally against the Nebraska bill, and act in concert with the temperance or Maine law party. The operations of the know-nothings will, from present indications, be confined to this city, and a few other of the cities and large towns of the State where the Irish Catholics are sufficient in numbers to form a pretext for opposition to or against "Popish influence," and such like know-nothing philosophy. In any event, the to cancel the contract and return the receipt on account of stock. But the board declined to democrats are likely to suffer another sweeping lefeat or two in New York, before they are brought to another reconciliation.

The "Morning Star and True National Dem ocrat," for its violent denunciations of the Irish Catholics, was virtually read out of Tammany Hall last night as an organ of the soft-shells. The Tammany proceedings were or-

dered to be published in the Herald, Evening Post, and other papers; but the True Nation Democrat was omitted from the list. And as the proceedings covered some resolutions against the know-nothings, the conclusion is inevitable that the morning organ of the softshells is read out of church. It is to be hoped that this will not prove to be anyserious loss to the "true democrats" of the city, the State, or the country. What have the democratic papers in Washington to say upon the subject? Things are here in such a state of confusion that we hardly know whether Tammany Hall does or does not speak for the democratic party. It has certainly uttered good demoworks blown up, and the Russians moved off cratic doetrine on the know nothings; but upon what authority, we know-nothing at all.

> Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company—Reply to an attack recently made on it and its Directors.

63 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK, To THE PUBLIC: A pamphlet, purporting to have been issued by a person calling himself Corns. Glen Peebles, has been published, as-sailing the Atlantic and Pacific railroad com-

pany, and especially the undersigned, as direc-tors and members of the executive committee. The first charge relates to a sale made by Mr. Walker of certain contingent and prospective interests, owned by himself and others, along He may laugh at them while his outposts are secure. The old fillibuster Napier, went into the Baltic in a very domineering and bragging sion of the material fact that, as early as March, 1853, long preceding the grant of this charter, Mr. Walker and those associated with him had paid in cash six thousand five hundred dollars, for which the vouchers were filed with the executive committee, and incurred other liabili ties, for the purpose of purchasing from Mexico the right of way, and adjacent lands in Sonora and Chihuahua, constituting a necessary part of the line of a railroad to the Pacific, beyond the western boundary of Texas. This purchase was indispensable to the construction of the road, and at that time no attempt had been made by our government to acquire the terri-tory from Mexico. Besides the money advanced by Mr. Walker and his associates, they agreed to give the government of Mexico half a mil lion of full paid stock in one of the Texas rail one hundred and twenty acres of land for every grant of land and chartered privileges. Under The change in the British ministry substantially amounts to nothing, touching the policy of the government. The department of foreign affairs remains the same. England is still very busy in the suppression of the Cuban slave trade. The upshot of her philanthropy in this matter may yet be developed to the asand dollars in money and the return to him of the

tion was accepted unanimously by the execuabove stated, for the purpose of obtaining this charter and grant of the land from Mexico; for all this money, with the interest thereon, labor and responsibility, Mr. Walker and his associates get nothing but a credit of ten thousand dollars on the books of this company, since converted into that amount of its stock

now represented as worthless by our opponents.
Second: so far from Mr. Walker's having taken any interest in procuring Mr. Leland's receipt on account of stock, as represented in the pamphlet, he was entitled to the cash, or the receipt, at his option, and it was at the in stance of the committee that Mr. Walker con sented to oblige the company, by converting a cash liability of \$10,000, due by them to him and his associates, into a receipt, for so much and no more, on account of stock. Surely this proceeding on the part of Mr. Walker was liberal and generous in a high de-

Third, it is represented, in the pamphlet, that it was known at the date of the purchase, (15th December last,) that "the Gadsden treaty had foreclosed any attempt to obtain such a grant." The Gadsden treaty had no existence at that date, nor was there the remotest suspi-cion here of such a contemplated treaty. Some time after this purchase from Mr. Walker, the committee, desiring to aid in obtaining this grant from Mexico, sent for a distinguished citizen of Maryland, well versed in Mexican affairs, and enjoying, deservedly, the confidence of the people of this country, and desired his presence here, for the purpose of inducing him to proceed forthwith to Mexico to aid in obtaining this grant. He did repair here some time after the 15th of December last, and after a conference on the subject and examining the papers, agreed to go to Mexico to aid in obtaining this grant, provided, on inquiry, he should come to the conclusion that the grant could probably be obtained from Mexico. This their policy as thus far disclosed is to make up their tickets from those of the other parties that may enter into the elections. What these parties are to be is the most bungling question of the Cadsden treaty, and having come to the conclusion that this grant could probably be obtained from Mexico, agreed to go there to aid in accomplishing this purpose. His terms for this service were agreed to by the committee, and it was only on the eve of his departure that the first news of the Gadsden treaty reached us here by telegraph from New Or-leans. It is proper to say, that the committee would never have consented to interfere in any way with any pending negotiations of their own government. Such negotiations were wholly unknown to them at the date referred to; and the government having approved the obtain-ing the right of way for a railroad by the three Isthmus routes, from the governments of Max-ico, Nicaragua, and New Granada, we had a right to conclude, and did conclude, that if we could obtain from Mexico the right of way and a grant of land, essential to the construction of a direct railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we would perform an important public service, which would be appreciated and approved by the government and people of the United

On hearing the news of the Gadsden treats Mr. Walker proposed to the committee that, if it should be ratified, he would cancel the contract made with him and return the stock to the company, which proposition they declined to consider. Subsequently, when the board of directors was convened here, in May last, this whole matter was fully explained to them, when Mr. Walker made a formal offer to the board of contrast and return the receipt on entertain the proposition. The course of events has been, and is likely to be such, that the company will, in all probability, be compelled to avail itself of, and renew the negotiations so